وَرَتِّلِ الْقُرُانَ تَرُتِيُلًا

And recite the Qur'aan in a measured tone

تَسُهِيُلُ التَّجُويُد

Simplified Rules for

Reciting the Holy Qur'aan Correctly

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Reciting the Holy Qur'aan Correctly

Simplified Rules for Reciting the Holy Qur'aan Correctly is specially formulated for the makaatib, madaaris and the non-conversant

This kitaab is also available on an audio cassette

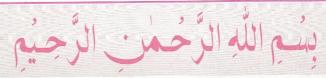
Published by:
Islamic Publications
P. O. Box 289 Crown Mines
2025 S. Africa
Tel: +27 11 837 6768
e-mail: rafeeque@wol.co.za
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بِسُمِ اللهِ الرَّحُمنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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Recommendation

The mu'allim should let the learners mark passages in the Qur'aan on their own after every lesson.



INTRODUCTION

In this booklet we have used the following 10 colours to identify the different rules of tajweed and makhaarij:

Red Blue Purple Green Yellow

Brown Light Blue Dark Green Light Green Orange

There are 16 simple lessons in this booklet, covering basic rules for reciting the Holy Qur'aan correctly.

Besides Huroofe Maddah, the other madds have been discussed very briefly due to their complexity. If the mu'allim finds them to be complex for his pupils, he should postpone them for the last or for the higher classes.

The first 5 lessons deal mainly with correct pronunciation. The mu'allim, especially of Classes 1 and 2, is urged to teach them thoroughly, as mispronunciation of letters could have serious implications. The subsequent lessons deal with other aspects of tajweed which should be taught from Class 3, according to the schemes of work.

We urge the mu'allim to do each lesson thoroughly so that the learners have a strong foundation whilst easing the task of the mu'allim in the subsequent classes.

We are confident that learning all the rules and doing all the worksheets contained in this text book will enable the learner - with Allah's help - to recite the Holy Qur'aan correctly, insha-Allah. As an added advantage, an audio cassette of this book, available from the Jamiat Taalimi Board, is highly recommended for the mu'aalim as well as the learners.

May Allah ease your task as a mu'allim and reward you abundantly for teaching His Word to His servants correctly. Aameen.

The Taalimi Board

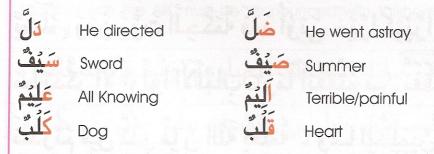
CORRECT PRONUNCIATION

All letters of the Arabic alphabet must be pronounced correctly, especially the ones in red. They are called Special Letters. If one does not pronounce the letters correctly, the meanings can change very much. If the meanings change for the worse, the reciter can become sinful. If the mistake is made in salaah, it is possible the salaah can break. The letters of the Arabic alphabet are as follows:

One should be careful not to read one letter for another in the following groups of letters



See how the meanings change if we read one letter for another.



Practise Special Letters in the **worksheet** on the next page. All Special Letters are in red.

Worksheet

اَعُو**ُذُ** بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيُطُنِ الرَّجِيُم

بِسُمِ اللهِ الرَّحُمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

يْاَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ الْمَنُوْآ اَنُفِقُوا مِنْ طَيِّبْتِ مَا كَسَبُتُمُ وَمِمَّآ

اَخْرَجُنَا لَكُمُ مِّنَ الْآرُضِ م وَلَاتَيَمَّمُوا الْخَبِيثَ مِنْهُ

تُنفِقُونَ وَلَسُتُم بِالْخِذِيهِ إِلَّا أَنُ تُغْمِضُوا فِيهِ ع

وَاعُلَمُوْا اَنَّ اللَّهُ غَنِيٌّ حَمِيدً ۞ اَلشَّيٰطُنُ يَعِدُكُمُ الْفَقْرَ

وَيَـاْمُرُكُمْ بِالْفَحُشَاءِ ، وَاللَّهُ يَعِدُكُمْ مَّغُفِرَةً مِّنُهُ وَ

فَضَّلًا مَ وَاللَّهُ وَاسِعٌ عَلِيْمٌ مَ لَا يُوتِي الْحِكُمَةَ مَنْ

يَّشَاءُ * وَمَنُ يُّؤُتَ الحِكُمَةَ فَقَدُ أُوتِي خَيْرًا كَثِيُرًا لَ وَ

مَا يَذَّكُّرُ إِلَّا أُولُوا الْاَلْبَابِ ۞ وَمَاۤ اَنْفَقُتُمُ مِّنْ نَّفَقَّةٍ اَق

نَذُرُتُمُ مِّن نَّدُرٍ فَإِنَّ اللهَ يَعْلَمُهُ ﴿ وَمَا لِلظَّلِمِينَ مِنْ

أنصار وإن تُبدُوا الصّدَفْتِ فَنِعِمّا هِي ،

HUROOFE TAFKHEEM

خُصَّ ضَغُطٍ قِظُ

The Huroofe Tafkheem should be pronounced with tafkheem (full mouth) even if they have a kasrah/zer (\nearrow).

Huroofe Tafkheem are in brown in the following examples.

If a Tafkheem Letter with a fathah is followed by an Alif, the Alif will also be pronounced with tafkheem. A fathah muqaddarah ($\frac{1}{2}$) is the same as an Alif preceded by a fathah ($\frac{1}{2}$).

In the following examples the Tafkheem Letters (in brown), together with the Alif must be pronounced with tafkheem (full mouth).

Practise the Special Letters and Huroofe Tafkheem in the worksheet that follows.

اَعُوُذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيُطٰنِ الرَّجِيْمِ ⊙

بِسُمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحُمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ۞

يْاَيُّهَا الَّذِيْنَ الْمَنُوْآ اَنْفِقُوا مِنْ طَيِّبْتِ مَا كَسَبُتُمْ وَمِمَّآ

اَخُرَجُنَا لَكُمُ مِّنَ الْآرُضِ م وَلَاتَيَمَّمُوا الْخَبِيثَ مِنْهُ

تُنفِقُونَ وَلَسُتُم بِالْخِذِيهِ إِلَّا أَنُ تُغْمِضُوا فِيهِ ع

وَاعُلَمُوْ ا أَنَّ اللَّهُ غَنِيٌّ حَمِيدً ۞ اَلشَّيُطُنُ يَعِدُكُمُ الْفَقْرَ

وَيَامُرُكُمُ بِالْفَحُشَاءِ ، وَاللَّهُ يَعِدُكُمُ مَّفُورَةً مِّنُهُ وَ

فَضَّلًا ﴿ وَاللَّهُ وَاسِعٌ عَلِيمٌ ﴿ يُوتِى الْحِكُمَةُ مَنُ

يَّشَاء عُ وَمَن يُؤْتَ الْحِكْمَة فَقَدُ أُوتِي خَيْرًا كَثِيرًا م وَ

مَا يَدَّكُّرُ إِلَّا أُولُوا الْاَلْبَابِ ۞ وَمَا ٓ انْفَقْتُمُ مِّنْ نَّفَقَةٍ آوُ

نَذَرُتُمُ مِّن نَّدُرٍ فَإِنَّ اللهَ يَعُلَمُهُ ﴿ وَمَا لِلظَّلِمِينَ مِنْ

أنْصَارِ ٥ إِنْ تُبُدُوا الصَّدَقْتِ فَنِعِمَّا هِي ع

HUROOFE MADDAH OR OPEN LETTERS (6)

Make madd equal to 1 Alif ($\,$) in Huroofe Maddah. If one does not, it can change the meaning. Measure an Alif by opening a closed finger.

Colour: Green dash beneath the Harfe Maddah ($_$). Detailed explanation with examples follow:

(A) Waaw Saakin preceded by dhammah (호스/ 소) as in

(B) Alif preceded by fathah ($1 \leq 1 \leq 1 \leq 1$) as in

وَوَضَعُنَا وَرَفَعُنَا إِنْسَانَ كَلَّا نَاصِيَةٍ زِلْزَالَهَا اَثُقَالَهَا

وَالضَّحٰى سَجٰى قَلٰى وَلَلْا خِرَةُ فَاوٰى طُه ملكِ ذلكِ

غَفُورًا ۞ قَدِيُرًا ۞ تَوَّابًا ۞ حَكِيُمًا ۞ اَتُرَابًا ۞ دِهَاقًا ۞

(C) Yaa Saakin preceded by kasrah ($\dot{\zeta}_{-}/\frac{1}{1}$) as in

الَّذِيُنَ تَرُمِيُهِمُ فِي جِيدِهَا سِينِيْنَ فَادُخُلِي فِي عِبَادِي الَّذِيْنَ فَادُخُلِي فِي عِبَادِي الَّذِيْنَ فَادُخُلِي فِي عِبَادِي جَنَّتِي مِيْتَاقِهِ رَبِّهِ مِثْلِهِ لَايَسْتَحُي إِلْفِهِمُ الْفِهِمُ

Find 5 examples of each from the Qur'aan on your own.

CLOSED LETTERS (NO HARFE MADDAH)

When there is no Harfe Maddah, especially at the end of words, do not make madd or drag. Colour: Red dot (•)
In the worksheet below, practise the Special Letters, Huroofe Tafkheem, Huroofe Maddah and Closed Letters.

Worksheet

اَعُوُذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيُطٰنِ الرَّجِيُمُ ۞ بِسُمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحُمٰنِ الرَّحِ ذَيْنَ الْمَنُوْ آ أَنْفِقُوا مِنْ مَ لَكُمُ مِّنَ الْأَرْضِ مِ وَلَاتَيَمَّمُوا الَّهِ اخِذِيُهِ إِلَّا أَنْ تُغَمِضُوا فَتُ أَنَّ اللَّهَ غَنٌّ حَمِنَدُّ ۞ اَلشَّيْطِنُ بَعِدُكُمُ الْفَقَرَ مُرُكُمُ بِالْفَحُشَاءِ ، وَاللَّهُ يَعِدُكُمُ مَّفُفِرَةً مِّنهُ وَ م وَاللَّهُ وَاسِعٌ عَلِيمٌ لَ لَ يُوَتِي الْحِكُمَةَ مَنْ اءً يُ وَمَنُ يُّؤُتَ الْحِكُمَةَ فَقَدُ أَوْتِيَ خَيْرًا كَثِيْرًا مَ وَ مَا يَدَّكَّرُ إِلَّا أُولُوا الْاَلْبَابِ٥

THE OTHER TYPES OF MADD

(A) Madde Muttasil () when Hamzah () follows a Harfe Maddah

(B) Madde Munfasil (\sim) when Hamzah (\wp / \oint) follows a Harfe Maddah (j ニ/ビュ) in the next word. Duration: 3 Alifs: Examples:

(C) Madde Laazim (→) when a tashdeed (→) or sukoon (→) follows a Harfe Maddah (غ المراح). Duration: 5 Alifs. Examples:

(D) Madde Aaridh Waqfee. This appears at the end of the aayah when there is a sukoon due to waqf (stopping) after Harfe Maddah ($\frac{3}{2}$ / $\frac{1}{2}$ / $\frac{3}{2}$). Duration 3 Alifs. Symbol: A long, green madd (). Examples:

(E) Madde Leen Aaridh. This appears at the end of the aayah when there is a sukoon due to waaf after Harfe Leen. Harfe Leen means Waaw saakin or Yaa saakin after a fathah (うこ / らこ). Symbol: A long, green madd (). Duration: 2 Alifs. Examples:

Note: Measure an Alif by opening a closed finger.

Find 5 examples of each of the above from the Qur'aan.

Worksheet

Practise the Special Letters, Huroofe Tafkheem, Huroofe Maddah, Closed Letters, and the different types of madd.

رُكُمُ بِالْفَحُشَاءِ ۚ وَاللَّهُ يَعِدُكُمُ مَّغُفِرَةً مِّنُهُ وَ أُولُوا الْآلُبَابُ ۞ وَمَا ٓ اَنْفَقْتُمُ مِّنْ نَّفَقَةُ يْتُمُ مِّنْ نَّذُر فَإِنَّ اللَّهُ يَعْلَمُهُ ۚ ﴿ وَمَا لِلَّهُ رُ وَ إِنْ تَبُدُوا الصَّدَقَتِ فَنِعِمَّا هِي عَ

LAAM OF THE GLORIOUS WORD 'ALLAH' (道)

(A) Tafkheem (full mouth):

If there is a fathah (\leq) or dhammah ($\stackrel{2}{\sim}$) before the Laam of with tafkheem (full mouth).

Colour: Brown Laam, brown tashdeed, brown fathah or dhammah. Examples follow:

Find 5 examples of tafkheem from the Qur'aan on your own.

(B) Targeeq (empty mouth):

If there is a kasrah (>) before the Laam of الله , read the Laam with tarqeeq (empty mouth).

Colour: Blue Laam, bue tashded, blue kasrah. Examples follow:

بِاللَّهِ قُلِ اللَّهُمَّ بِإِيْتِ اللَّهِ بِسُمِ اللَّهِ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ

Find 5 examples of tarqeeq from the Qur'aan on your own.

RULES OF RAA (TAFKHEEM)

(A) If the Raa has a fathah ($\sqrt[5]{}$); or fathah muqaddarah ($\sqrt[5]{}$); or dhammah ($\sqrt[5]{}$), read it with tafkheem (full mouth) even if such a Raa has a tashdeed.

Colour: Brown Raa, brown fathah, brown fathah muqaddarah, brown dhammah. Examples follow:

(B) If the Raa has a sukoon, and the letter before the Raa has a fathah (5) or dhammah (5), read it with tafkheem (full mouth).

Colour: Brown Raa, brown sukoon, brown fathah, brown dhammah. Examples follow:

(C) If the Raa has become a saakin (O3) due to waaf (stopping), and the letter before the Raa has a sukoon, look at the letter before the sukoon; if it has a fathah or dhammah, the Raa will be read with tafkheem (full mouth).

Colour: Brown Raa, brown sukoon, brown fathah or dhammah. Examples follow:

Find few examples of each of the above from the Qur'aan.

RULES OF RAA (TARQEEQ)

(A) If the Raa has a kasrah (\nearrow / \nearrow), read it with tarqeeq (empty mouth).

Colour: Blue Raa, blue kasrah. Examples follow:

(B) If the Raa has a sukoon, and the letter before the Raa has a kasrah (🗓 –), read it with tarqeeq (empty mouth).

Colour: Blue Raa, blue sukoon, blue kasrah. Examples follow:

(C) If the Raa has become a saakin (O \checkmark) due to waqf (stopping), and the letter before the Raa has a saakin, look at the letter before the saakin. If it has a kasrah, the Raa will be read with tarqeeq (empty mouth).

Colour: Blue Raa, blue kasrah. Examples follow:



Find 5 examples of each of the above from the Qur'aan on your own.

EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULE OF RAA

(A) The Raa saakin preceded by a kasrah will only be read with tarqeeq (empty mouth) if the kasrah before the Raa saakin is aslee (original).

Examples:

But if the kasrah before the Raa saakin is not original, (but is aardhee), it will be read with tafkheem (full mouth).

Examples:

(B) If the kasrah before the Raa saakin is not in the same word, it will be read with tafkheem (full mouth).

Examples:

(C) If the Raa saakin is followed by a letter of tafkheem, it will be read with tafkheem (full mouth).

Examples:

Practise the Special Letters, Huroofe Tafkheem, Huroofe Maddah, Closed Letters, other Madds, Laam of and Rules of Raa in the worksheet that follows,

Vorksheet اَعُوُ**ذُ** بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيُطُنِ الرَّجِيُمُ َ بِسُمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحُمِٰنِ الرَّحِيْمُ ۞ وَمَاۤ اَنۡفَقُتُمُ مِّنۡ نَّفَقَةٍ اَوۡ نَذَرُتُمُ مِّنۡ نَّذُرِ فَاِنَّ اللَّهَ يَعُلَمُهُ م وَمَا للِظُّلِمِينَ مِنْ أَنْصَارُ ٥ إِنْ تُبُدُوا الصَّدَقٰتِ فَنِعِمَّا هِيَ ۚ , وَإِنْ تُخُفُوٰهَا وَتُؤُتُوٰهَا الَّفُقَرَآءَ فَهُوَ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمُ مَ وَيُكَفِّرُ عَنْكُمُ مِّنْ سَيِّلْتِكُمُ مواللَّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيُرُ ٥ لَيْسَ عَلَيْكَ هُدِٰبِهُمُ وَلَٰكِنَّ اللَّهَ يَهُدِي مَنْ يَشَاءُ مُ وَمَا تُنْفِقُوا مِنْ خَيْرِ فَلِا نُفُسِكُمُ مَ وَمَا تُنفِقُونَ إِلَّا ابْتِغَاءَ وَجُهِ اللَّهِ لَا وَمَا تُنفِقُوا مِنْ خَيْرٍ يُّوَفَّ اللَّيُكُمُ وَانْتُمُ لَا تُظُلِّمُونَ ۚ ۞ لِلْفُقَرَاءِ الَّذِينَ أُحُصِدُوا فِي سَبِيل اللهِ لَايَستَطِيعُونَ ضَربًا فِي الْأَرْضُ رِيَحُسَبُهُمُ الْجَاهِلُ آغُنِيَاءَ مِنَ التَّعَفُّفِ ع

GUNNAH IN NOON AND MEEM MUSHADDAD (ذُمِ ً / نُ)

When the Noon or Meem has a tashdeed, make ghunnah equal to 1 Alif. Measure an Alif by opening a closed finger.

Colour: Green Noon, Meem and tashdeed (👸 🏲) Examples:

فِيُهِنَّ كَانَّهُنَّ مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ عَمَّ فَالِمَّا طُسَمَّ الْمَّرَا

Worksheet

Do the Special Letters, Huroofe Tafkheem, Huroofe Maddah, Closed Letters, the other madds, Laam of ألله , Rules of Raa, and Ghunnah in and .

فَازَلَّهُمَا الشَّيُطِٰنُ عَنُهَا فَاخْرَجَهُمَا مِمَّا كَانَا فِيُهِ مَ وَ الْكُمُ فِي وَقُلُنَا اهْبِطُوا بَعْضُكُمُ لِبَعْضٍ عَدُقُّ مَ وَلَكُمُ فِي الْاَرْضِ مُسَتَقَرُّ وَمَتَاعٌ إلى حِيْنُ ۞ فَتَلَقَّى الدَمُ مِن الْاَرْضِ مُسَتَقَرُّ وَمَتَاعٌ إلى حِيْنُ ۞ فَتَلَقَّى الدَمُ مِن وَبِهِ كَلِمْتٍ فَتَابَ عَلَيْهُ اللَّي حِيْنُ ۞ فَتَلَقَّى الرَّحِيمُ ۞ وَبِهِ كَلِمْتٍ فَتَابَ عَلَيْهُ النَّهُ هُوَ التَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيمُ ۞ فَلَا الْمَبِطُولُ مِنْهَا جَمِيْعًا مَ فَامِنًا يَأْتِيَنَّكُمُ مِّنِي هُدًى فَدًى فَمَن تَبِعَ هُدَايَ فَلَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهِمُ وَلَا هُمُ يَحْزَنُونَ ٥ فَمَن تَبِعَ هُدَايَ فَلَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهِمُ وَلَا هُمُ يَحْزَنُونَ ٥ فَمَن تَبِعَ هُدَايَ فَلَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهِمُ وَلَا هُمُ يَحْزَنُونَ ٥ وَلَا هُمُ يَحْزَنُونَ ٥ وَلَا هُمُ يَحْزَنُونَ ٥ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ ٥ وَلَا هُمُ يَحْزَنُونَ ٥ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ ٥ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ وَالْمُ هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ ٥ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ ٥ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ ٥ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ وَالْمُ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ وَالْمُ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ وَلَا هُمْ يَعْرَادُ وَلَا هُمْ يَعْرَانُونَ وَ وَلَا هُمْ يَعْمَالَا فَوْلَا هُمْ يَا عُلَالَا مُعْمُ وَلَا هُمْ يَعْمُ وَلَا هُمْ يَعْمَا الْعَلَا عُمْ يَعْمَا عَلَيْهُمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَعْمَالُونُ وَالْمُ وَلَا عُمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَعْمُ وَلَا هُمْ يَعْمَا وَلَا هُمْ يَعْمَا وَلَا عَلَا عَوْمُ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَعْمَلُونُ وَلَا هُمْ يَعْمَا عَلَى عَلَى وَلَا عَلَا عَلَا عَلَا عُمْ يَعْمَا مَا عَلَا عُلَا عَلَا عَلَا

QALQALAH

When a Qalqalah Letter has a sukoon, or it becomes a saakin due to waqf (stopping), make qalqalah. Qalqalah means to make an echoing sound. Qalqalah letters are:

قُطُ بُ جَدِّ

Colour: Purple Qalqalah letter, purple sukoon (). Examples:

نَـقُـعًا فَلَا تَقُهَرُ فَوَسَطُنَ اَطُعَمَهُمُ حَبُلُّ يُحَاسِبُكُمُ اَلَمُ يَجُعَلُ اَجُرُ لَمُ يَلِـدُ وَلَمُ يُولَـدُ وَإِنْ تُـبُــدُوا صَــدُرَكَ فَانْصَـبُ فَارُغَـبُ

Worksheet

Revision of all previous work and Qalqalah. Also remember to pronounce the 3 and 4 with tafkheem when making qalqalah.

وَالُعٰدِيٰتِ ضَابُكِيا وَالْمُورِيٰتِ قَدُكَا وَالْمُورِيٰتِ قَدُكًا وَالْمُورِيٰتِ قَدُكًا وَالْمُورِيٰتِ قَدُكًا وَالْمُورِيٰتِ قَدُرُنَ بِهِ نَهُ عَالَ فَالْمُورِيٰتِ مَا مُكَاوُدً وَالْمُورِيْتِ الْمُورِيْتِ الْمُورِيْتِ الْمُورِيُدُ وَالنَّهُ لِحُبِّ الْحَيْرِ لَشَدِيُدُ وَالنَّهُ لِحُبِّ الْحَيْرِ لَشَدِيدُ وَالنَّهُ لِحُبِّ الْحَيْرِ لَشَدِيدُ وَالنَّهُ لِحُبِّ الْحَيْرِ لَشَدِيدُ وَالنَّهُ لِحُبِّ الْحَيْرِ لَشَدِيدُ وَالنَّهُ لِحُبِ الْحَيْرِ لَشَدِيدُ وَالنَّهُ لِحُبِّ الْحَيْرِ لَشَدِيدُ وَالنَّهُ لِحُبِّ الْحَيْرِ لَشَدِيدُ وَالنَّهُ لِحُبِ الْحَيْرِ لَشَدِيدُ أَنْ

Enrichment Worksheet

Using the appropriate colours, draw the symbols and colour in the outlined letters according to the rules that apply. Do every rule in the sequence mentioned below. After every step, practise that rule before going on to the next step.

(1) Special Letters

(3) Open and Closed Letters

(5) Laam of الله

(7) Ghunnah in u and A

(2) Huroofe Tafkheem

(4) The different types of madd

(6) Rules of Raa

(8) Qalqalah

الَ يُ مُم اللَّهُ لَكُمُ ذَرِي مُبينٌ ﴿ أَنِ الْبُدُوا اللَّهُ وُهُ وَا يُدُون مَالَكُمُ لَادٌ جُونَ لَهِ وَ ا ا هُ أَنْ كِتَكُمُ مِّنَ الْأَرْضِ نَبَاتًا ۞ أَمُّ نُمِنُكُمُ فَنُهَا جُكُمُ إِذًا ﴿ وَآنًا لَمَّا سَمِ نَا اللَّهُ دَى أَمَّا نْ يُّؤُمِنُ ٰ بِهِ فَلَا يَكَافُ بَكْسًا وَّلَا رَهَا اللهِ تُّل الُدُّرُانَ تَدُّتِنُلًا ۞ اذَّ نَاشِئَةَ اَشَدُّ وَمُٰكًا قَا يُحِمُ وَيُلَّا ۚ إِنَّ لَكَ فِي النَّهَ ويُلًا ۞ وَالرُّهُ ذَ فَاهُجُـ رُ ۞

IKHFAA IN NOON SAAKIN AND TANWEEN

When any of the 15 Letters of Ikhfaa appears after Noon Saakin ($\dot{\hat{\upsilon}}$) or Tanween (= $\stackrel{\checkmark}{\smile}$), make ikhfaa. Ikhfaa means to conceal the Noon and Tanween whilst making a nasal sound equal in length to 1 Alif.

Measure an Alif by opening a closed finger.

The 15 Letters of Ikhfaa are:

ت ث ج د ذ ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ف ق ك

Colour: Green painting () covering the Noon Saakin, Tanween and Ikhfaa Letter. Examples follow.

اَنْ تَتَقُوا فَمَنْ ثَلْقُلَتُ مِنْ دُونِ اللهِ مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي فَانَدِرُ اللهِ مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي فَانَدِرُ النَّا وَلَمَنْ صَبِرَلهِ فَمَنْ شَاءَ وَلَمَنْ صَبِرَ مَنْ فَضُلِ اَنْفُسَهُمُ مَنْ فَضُلِ اَنْفُسَهُمُ مَنْ قَبْلِكَ وَلَكِنْ كَانُوا خَيْرِ تَجِدُوهُ مَا عَثْجًا جًا مَنْ قَبْلِكَ وَلَكِنْ كَانُوا خَيْرِ تَجِدُوهُ مَا عَثْجًا جًا أُمَّةٍ جَعَلْنَا دَكَّا نَارًا ذَاتَ وَطَرًا زَوَجُنْكُهَا قَوْلاً سَدِيدًا سَبُعًا شِدَادًا بِرِيْحٍ صَرْصِ

Find 10 examples in the Qur'aan of ikhfaa in $\dot{\vec{v}}$ and =

Worksheet

Practise the Special Letters; Huroofe Tafkheem; Huroofe Maddah; Closed Letters; Madds; Laam of ﴿ Rules of Raa; Ghunnah in ¿ and ; Qalqalah; and Ikhfaa in ¿ and ...

فَإِ نَّ اللَّهِ يَعْلَمُهُ مَ وَمَ يَهُدِي مَنْ تَشَاءُمُ وَمَ

IZHAAR IN NOON SAAKIN AND TANWEEN

When any letter from the Huroofe Halqee appears after Noon Saakin () or Tanween (), make izhaar. Izhaar means to pronounce the letter clearly and distinctly without making a nasal sound. Huroofe Halqee are:

ء ه ع ح ع خ

Colour: Orange painting (). Examples follow:

وَمِنْ الْهُلِ الْكِتَابِ وَيَنْهُونَ مِنْ عِبَادِنَا مِنْ حَيْثُ اللهِ مِنْ حَيْثُ اللهِ مِنْ حَيْثُ اللهِ مِنْ حَيْثُ اللهِ وَالْمُنْخُذِقَةُ بِعَذَابِ إلِيم فَرِيُقًا هَدى إن امْرُقُا هَلكَ قُرانًا عَربيًّا عَلِيمًا حَكِيمًا عَفُوًّا كَاذِبَةٍ خَاطِئَةٍ وَرَحُمَةٌ خَيْرٌ عَفُوًّا كَاذِبَةٍ خَاطِئَةٍ وَرَحُمَةٌ خَيْرٌ عَفُورًا كَاذِبَةٍ خَاطِئَةٍ وَرَحُمَةٌ خَيْرٌ

Find 10 examples of izhaar in 🐧 and ≒ 555 from the Qur'aan.

On the **worksheet** on the next page practise Special Letters, Huroofe Tafkheem, Huroofe Maddah, Closed Letters, Different Types of Madd, Laam of $\dot{\vec{\omega}}$, Rules of Raa, Ghunnah in $\ddot{\vec{\upsilon}}$ and $\ddot{\vec{\varepsilon}}$, Qalqalah, Ikhfaa in $\dot{\vec{\upsilon}}$ and $\ddot{\vec{\varepsilon}}$, and Izhaar in $\dot{\vec{\upsilon}}$ and $\ddot{\vec{\varepsilon}}$.

يَعِدُكُمُ مَّغُفِرَةً مِّنِنُهُ وَ فَضُلًّا ١ وَ اللَّهُ وَاسِبُّ الْحِكُمَةَ مَنْ يَسْلَاءُ ۚ وَمَنْ يُوَّتَ الْحِكُمَةَ فَقَدُ أُوْتِيَ خَيْلًا ثِيُرًا مِ مَا يَذَّكُّرُ إِلَّا أُولُوا الْالْبَابُ ۞ وَمَاۤا نُفَقُّ تُمُ مِّنُ نَّـفَقَـ<mark>ةٍ أ</mark>َوۡ نَذَرُتُمُ مَّـِنُ نَّـٰدُ فَإِنَّ اللَّهِ يَعْلَمُهُ م وَمَا لِلظَّلِمِينَ بُــدُوا الصَّدَقْتِ فَنِعِمَّا هِيَ عَ وَإِنْ رُ اللهُ تُد خُفُوهَا وَتُؤَتُوهَا الْفُقَرَآءَ فَهُوَ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمُ ﴿ وَيُكَفِّرُ عَنْكُمُ نْ سَيّاْتِكُمُ مَ وَاللَّهُ بِمَا تَعُمَلُونَ خَبِيُرُّ ۞ لَيْسَ عَلَيْكَ هُدُمهُمْ وَلَكِنَّ اللَّهِ يَهْدِي مَنْ يَشَاءُمُ وَمَا تُلْفِقُوا مِنْ خَدُ كُمُ م وَمَا تُنْفِقُونَ إِلَّا ابْتِفَاءَ وَجُه اللَّهُ م وَمَا نْ كَيْر يُّوَفَّ إِلَيْكُمُ وَٱنْتُمْ لَاتُظُلَّمُونَ ۗ لُفُقَرَاءِ الَّذِيْنَ أَحُ صِرُوا فِي سَبِيُلِ اللَّهِ لَا يَسُتَطِيُعُونَ رُبًا فِي الْآرُضُ د

IDGHAAM IN NOON SAAKIN AND TANWEEN

When any letter from يَــرُمَـلُــؤن appears after Noon Saakin (ئ) or Tanween (عَــرِهُ), make idghaam. Idghaam means to join.

(A) Make the idghaam with ghunnah in ﴿ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ . This is called Idghaame Naaqis. The ghunnah will be equal to 1 Alif.

Colour: Light Green painting (). Examples follow:

(B) Make idghaam without ghunnah in $_{\mbox{\scriptsize J}}$ and $_{\mbox{\scriptsize J}}$. This is called Idghaame Taam.

Colour: Yellow painting (). Examples follow:

Find in the Qur'aan 10 examples each of idgham Naaqis and Taam in $\overset{\bullet}{o}$ and $\overset{\bullet}{=}_{\sim}$.

There is no idghaam in these words: بُنْيَانٌ صِنُوَانٌ قِنُوَانٌ دُنْيَا

Worksheet

Practise all previous work, as well as Idghaam Naaqis and Taam.

هُ يَهُدِي مَنْ يَبْشَاءُمُ وَمَ ريُّوَفَّ اِلَيُكُمُ وَاَنْتُمُ لَا

QALB IN NOON SAAKIN AND TANWEEN

When there is a Baa (ب) after Noon Saakin (أن) or Tanween (إل), the Noon and tanween will change into a Meem (م), whilst making a nasal sound equal to 1 Alif.

Measure an Alif by opening a closed finger.

Colour: Blue painting ().

Examples:

Worksheet

Practise Qalb in the following examples. Make a nasal sound equal to 1 Alif. Remember to measure an Alif by opening a closed finger.

وَيُوَّمِنُ بِاللهِ مِنُ بَعُدِ ذَلِكَ لَيُنَا بَذَنَّ اَنْبَتَكُمُ فَمَنْ يُوْمِنْ بِرَبِهِ اَبَدًا بِمَا قَدَمَتُ قَولًا بَلِيُغًا فَمَنْ يُوْمِنْ بِرَبِهِ اَبَدًا بِمَا قَدَمَتُ قَولًا بَلِيُغًا فُرُشٍ بَطَائِنُهَا النَّ النَّ بَينِتُ يَوْمَئِذٍ بِجَهَنَمَ فُرُشٍ كَبَطَائِنُهَا النَّ النِّ النَّ الْمُنْ الْمُعْلِيْلِ اللَّ الْمُعْلَقِ الْمُعْلَقِ الْمُعْلَقِ الْمُعْلِمُ اللْمُ الْمُنْ الْمُعْلِقِ الْمُعْلِقِ الْمُعْلَقِ الْمُعْلِقُ الْمُعْلَقِ الْمُعْلِقِ الْمُعْلِقِ الْمُعْلَقِ الْمُعْلِقُ الْمُعْلِقُ الْمُعْلِقُ الْمُعْلِقُلْمُ اللْمُعْلَقِ الْمُعْلِقُ الْمُعْلِقُ الْمُعْلِقُ الْمُعْلِقُلْمُ الْمُعْلَقِ الْمُعْلِقُلْمُ اللْمُعْلِقُلُولُ الْمُعْلَقِ الْمُعْلِقُلْمُ الْمُع

Find 10 examples in the Qur'aan of galb in i and

IKHFAA IN MEEM SAAKIN

When a u follows a 1, make ikhfaa equal to 1 Alif.

Colour: Green painting (). Examples follow:



LESSON 16

IDGHAAM IN MEEM SAAKIN

When a Meem (مُ) follows a Meem saakin (مُ), make idghaam whilst making a nasal sound equal to 1 Alif.

Colour: Light green painting (). Examples follow:

When any letter besides 😛 and 🏲 follows a 🧎, make izhaar.

Find from the Qur'aan 5 examples each of ikhfaa, idghaam and izhaar in 👍.

Enrichment Worksheet

Using the appropriate colours, draw the symbols and colour in the outlined letters in the sequence mentioned below, according to the particular rule that applies. After every step, practise that rule before going on to the next step.

- (1) Special Letters
- (2) Huroofe Tafkheem
- (3) Open and Closed Letters
- (4) The different types of madd
- (5) Laam of dis
- (6) Rules of Raa
- (7) Ghunnah in 👸 and 🧍
- (8) Qalqalah
- (9) Ikhfaa in 3 and = 5

- (10) Izhaarin \dot{i} and = $\frac{5}{2}$
- (11) Idghaam Naaqis
 - in i and = 5
- (12) ldghaam Taam in **ú** and **5**
- (13) Qalbin i, and = 5
- (14) Ikhfaa in 🏄
- (15) Idghaamin A
- (16) Izhaarin 🍾

اَ اُولُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيُ الرَّجِيْمِ وَ بِسُمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحُمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ وَلَا تَحْمُ اللَّهِ الرَّحُمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ وَلَا تَحْمُ وَالْبَحَرُ وَلَا تَهُ مَا لَيْسَ لَكَ بِهِ وَلَمُ مُالَّ السَّمُ وَالْبَحَرُ وَالْفَوَادَ كُلُّ اُولَٰ تَلْكَ كَانَ عَنْهُ مَسْئُولًا ٥ وَلَا تَمُشِ وَالْفُوادَ كُلُّ اُولَٰ تَلْكَ كَانَ عَنْهُ مَسْئُولًا ٥ وَلَا تَمُشِ فِي الْأَرْضِ مَرَدًا عِلَى كَانَ عَنْهُ مَسْئُولًا ٥ وَلَا تَمُشِ فِي الْأَرْضِ مَرَدًا عِلَى لَنْ تَلْمُ فَلَا كَانَ سَيْئُهُ وَلَنْ تَلْمُ اللَّهُ فَي الْأَرْضَ وَلَنْ اللَّهُ فَي الْأَرْضَ وَلَنْ اللَّهُ فَي اللَّهُ وَلَا كَانَ سَيْئُهُ وَلَا كُلُ اللَّهُ كَانَ سَيْئُهُ وِنْدَ

بِّكَ مَكُ وُهًا ٥ لِكَ مِا أَوْلَى اللَّهُ مِنَ الْ كُمِّةُ م وَلَا تَدْ حَلُ مَ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهَا أَدَ فَتُلَّفَى فِي جَهَ مَ لُومًا مَّ أُورًا وَأَوَا وَأَفَا وَفُكُمُ ابُّكُمُ بِالْبَنِيُنَ وَاتَّ ـ مَنَ الْمَلْئِكَةِ إِنَا ًا مِ إِلَّكُمُ لَتَ مُولُونَ وَلَّا مَا فِيمًا وَلَا مَا فَنَا فِي هَا الُورَاٰنِ لِيَدَّكُوا م وَمَا يَزِيُدُهُمُ إِلَّا نُفُورًا ۞ أَلَ لَّوُ كَانَ مَا أَلِهَا لَهُ كُمَا يَدُولُونَ إِنَّا لَّا يُحَوَّا إِلَى المالة والمالة المالة ا يَ أُولُونَ ولُو السَّمُواتُ السَّمُواتُ السَّابُ وَالْآرُ أَن وَمَن فِيهِ اللَّهِ وَإِنْ مِنْ شَيءٍ إِلَّا يُسَبِّئُ بِ مُدِم وَلَٰكِنْ لَّا تَفْ هُونَ تَسُبِي كُهُم ط

اِلَّهُ كَانَ لَيُمَّا لَفُقُ ا

Worksheet

This is a repetition of the last worksheet. Compare your markings with the markings in this worksheet. See what mistakes you have made and rectify them. Finally practise reading these aayaat over and over until you have mastered all aspects of correct recitation.

اَعُوُذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيُطُنِ الرَّجِيمَ ۞ بسُم اللَّهِ الرَّحُمِٰنِ الرَّحِيْمَ ۞ وَلَا تَهُمْ مَا لَيُسَ لَكَ بِهِ عِلْمُ مَا لَيُسَ لَكَ بِهِ عِلْمُ مَا إِنَّ السَّمُعَ وَالْفُوَّادَ كُلُّ أُولَٰ يَئِكَ كَانَ عَنْهُ مَسْئُولًا ۞ وَلَا تَمُشُ الْاَرْضِ مَرَحًا ، إِنَّكَ لَنْ تَخْرِقَ الُجِبَالَ طُولًا ٥ كُلُّ ذِٰلِكَ كَانَ سَيِّئُهُ عِنْدَ رُبُكَ مَكُرُوهًا ٥ ذِلِكَ مِمَّا أَوْحَى إِلَيْكِ رَبُّكِ مِنَ

الْحِكُمَةُ م وَلَا تَجُعُلُ مَعَ اللَّهِ إِلْهًا أَخَرَ فَتُلُقِى فِي جَهَنَّمَ مَلُومًا مَّدُحُورًا ۞ أَفَاصُفِٰكُمُ وَبُّكُمُ بِالْبَنِيُنَ وَاتَّخَذَ مِنَ الْمَلْلَئِكَةِ إِنَاقًا م إِنَّكُمُ لَّتَقُولُونَ قَولًا عَظِيمًا ۞ وَلَقَدْ صَرَّفَنَا فِي هِذَا الُقُرُانِ لِيَذَّكَّرُوا م وَمَا يَزِيدُهُمُ إِلَّا نُفُورًا ۞ قُلُ لَّو كَانَ مَعَهُ الهِ لَهُ كَمَا يَقُولُونَ اللَّه اللَّه عَفَا اللَّه اللَّه عَمَا يَقُولُونَ اللَّه اللَّه الله عَمَا الله الله عَمَا يَقُولُونَ اللَّه الله الله عَمَا الله عَمَا يَقُولُونَ اللَّه الله عَمَا يَقُولُونَ اللَّه الله عَمَا عَمَا الله عَمَا الله عَمَا الله عَمَا الله عَمَا الله عَمَا عَمَا عَمَا الله ع نِ الْعَرُش سَبِيلًا ٥ سُبُحِنَةً وَتَعْلَى عَمَّا يَقُولُونَ عُلُوًّا كَبِيرًا ۞ تُسَبِّحُ لَهُ السَّمُوٰتُ السَّبُعُ وَالْاَرْضُ وَمَنْ فِيهِنَّ مَ وَإِنْ مِّنْ شَيْءِ اللا يُسَبِّحُ بِحَمْدِم وَلَكِنْ للا تَفْقَهُونَ تَسْبِيْحَهُم ط إنَّهُ كَانَ حَلِيُمًا عَلَقُورًا ٥





Islamic Publications
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Crown Mines 2025
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